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ETHIOPIA

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR, USSR

LD052012Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 5 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A 3-man Ethiopian delegation led by Ato Hussein Ismail, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education, left Addis Ababa this morning on a working visit to the GDR and USSR. The delegation includes Dr Yayehyired Kitaw, commissioner for higher education and Dr Duri Mohammed, president of Addis Ababa university. During their working visit the delegation will hold talks with the educational authorities of the two countries on educational relations with Ethiopia.

BRITON, W. GERMAN DIPLOMAT ACCUSED OF ARMS SMUGGLING, EXPELLED

LD081844Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A West German diplomat and a British national were today expelled from the country after being caught by public security officers while attempting to slip out of Ethiopia illegally to go to Khartoum, in possession of unlicensed arms. The lawless diplomat, Mr (Rod Gabrel), who has been working in the West German Embassy in Ethiopia as administrative attache, had earlier asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for permission to travel in his own car to Khartoum. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs referred his request to the Public Security Office which ruled that he could enter and leave the country only through Bole International Airport.

Mr (Gabrel) and his accomplice, Dr (David George) started their journey on 19 April, 1978, in an automobile, registration number CD 14 34. The Public Security Office then sent a telegram ordering the arrest of the two offenders and they were arrested on 25 April at Asossa by members of the Public Security Office of Walaga administrative region. The diplomat, a national of West Germany, and his accomplice, a British national, Dr (David George), who has been working as an expert in the agricultural research institute in the Ministry of Agriculture, were brought to Addis Ababa by security police following their arrest.

On arrival in Addis Ababa, the two criminals were asked to declare what they had in the car in the presence of members of the Public Security Office, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the West German Embassy. They gave an assurance that they had nothing to declare in the car. The vehicle was searched and nothing was found.

However, the fact that the diplomatic registration number plates of the vehicle and of its trailer were different gave rise to suspicion. The employees of the Public Security Office suspected the possibility of a plot by the two persons to slip out of the country illegally; this required further investigation. After an intensive search, the car was found to have a secret trunk.

Finally, last Friday, the two criminals, especially the diplomat, Mr (Gabrel), were asked to declare what they had hidden in the vehicle.

In the presence of representatives of the West German Embassy and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and journalists, the diplomat said that he had no comment. In the extra trunk fitted under the driver's seat, 1 UZI automatic rifle together with 113 UZI bullets, 1 heavy [word indistinct] pistol together with 20 bullets were found, as well as U.S. \$380 and 253 Sudanese pounds.

The two individuals were flushed with shame and sweating when the weapons were discovered.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs thereupon announced that the two persons were today expelled from the country as a result of their shameful behavior prejudicial to the interests of Ethiopia.

ADDIS ABABA FUND-RAISING MEETING RECEIVES MENGISTU GIFT

LDG72254Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] A fund-raising meeting organized by Higher 14 urban dweller's association [in Addis Ababa]--was opened today by Comrade Lt Col Debela Dinsa, chairman of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Operations Coordinating Committee. Present on the occasion were Comrade Fikre Alemu Abebe, mayor of Addis Ababa; the mayor of Aden; diplomats and other guests from the administrative regions.

On the occasion, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, as a resident of the area, presented a special gift. In addition, the bullet-riddled landrover he was in at the time of the attempt to assassinate him in September 1976 was presented for exhibition.

CAIRO: ELF SPOKESMAN CLAIMS ETHIOPIA PLANNING ATTACK

NC051050Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0927 GMT 5 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--Idris Qalaydus, the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Cairo, has stated that the Ethiopian Army is concentrating forces along the border areas between Ethiopia and Eritrea in preparation for the implementation of a military plan to surround the front's army. He added that 29,000 Ethiopian troops and 100 troop transports have arrived in the (Maqla) area in preparation for moving into the ELF-controlled Barinto area. The ELF has been fighting units of the Ethiopian army from the (Barinto) area for several months.

Idris said that the Ethiopian Army's plan provides for these troops and other units of the 15,000-man army which are stationed in (Al-Khamra) southwest of Eritrea along the border with Sudan to surround (Barinto) from the southwest and southeast.

Idris further said that the front is not surprised by these concentrations and that it is prepared to face all eventualities.

In conclusion, Qalaydus appealed to the Arab and friendly states to support the Eritrean revolution materially and morally and to contribute to the finding of a just and legitimate solution to the problem of the Eritrean people.

INA: ETHIOPIAN OFFICERS DEFECT, ADMIT DIFFICULTIES IN ERITREA

JN081658Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 8 May 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May--Four Ethiopian officers have surrendered to the Sudanese security authorities in the town of (Al-Qastarif), eastern Sudan. The officers are: Capt (Dafrishat Tika), air Lt (Solomon Likuya) and Lieutenants (Mabda Tisma) and (Elsvi Tisafay).

In a press statement today, Captain (Dafrishat) revealed that the chaos prevailing in the Ethiopian Army was one of the reasons which prompted them to desert. He affirmed that the Ethiopian Army is having immense difficulties in its attempts to reach the liberated Eritrean towns.

INA: ETHIOPIAN PLANES STRAFE ERITREAN CITY

JN081446Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 May 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May--The Ethiopian planes have continued their brutal raids against the liberated Eritrean city of Tessene for the second day in a row. This raid led to the death of five people.

Two Ethiopian planes last Friday raided the city of Tessene on the border with Sudan, killing two women and injuring 14 citizens and destroying a house.

Certain Eritrean cities and villages are currently experiencing brutal raids by the Ethiopian planes as part of the offensive the Mengistu regime intends to carry out to re-occupy Eritrea.

DJIBOUTI

AUTHORITIES CONFIRM KIDNAPING OF FRENCH WORKER

LD081140Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Summary] The office of the president of Djibouti has published a communique in connection with the kidnaping of the French volunteer worker last night. He was a Frenchman who worked for the Public Works Department of Djibouti and was in fact an employee of the Republic of Djibouti. It is believed that he was taken to Ethiopia.

KENYA

NAIROBI CITES SOMALI DEFECTOR ON PLAN TO INVADE KENYA

LD081530Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A former colonel in the Somali National Army has disclosed in Nairobi today a plan by President Siad Barre to invade Kenya immediately after the Ogaden war. Col Abdallah Yusuf Ahmad told a press conference in Nairobi that the plan could not be carried out because his brigade at Sidamo, 40 kms from Mandera, had no ammunition and the necessary supplies. He defected to Kenya on the 10th of April this year with over a dozen officers and men. The colonel has accused President Siad Barre of perpetuating tyranny in the country. He also revealed that several hundred people are languishing in the country's jails.

Defector Discusses Coup Attempt

LD081830Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Col Abdallah Yusuf, a former Somali officer who defected to Kenya, said today that his group defected to Kenya after the abortive coup attempt to oust General Siad Barre after losing the Ogaden war. Colonel Ahmad said the coup failed because the groups involved had no means of communication as President Siad Barre had concentrated the troops at the Somali-Ethiopia border without transportation facilities.

He claimed further that Siad Barre had only sent troops who were not members of this clan to die in the Ogaden, while some 10,000 troops of his own clan were concentrated around Mogadiscio to protect him and his close friends. Colonel Ahmad said further that President Siad Barre had run away from his presidential palace and hidden in a slum on the day of the attempted coup.

He also accused President Siad Barre of banking the financial assistance sent to him by Arab states in his special account in Europe. He observed that the Somali ambassador to France, a relative of Siad Barre, has bought two huge villas in Paris with the money that has been given to Somalia for development. Colonel Ahmad has appealed to Arab countries and the Muslim world to stop giving aid to Somalia, because that aid would only be used to oppress the Somali people.

He also appealed to the Western world to stop arming Somalia for the same reason. The Somali defectors accompanying Colonel Ahmad have applied for political asylum in Kenya and their applications are being considered.

TANZANIA

MUGABE SAYS LIFTING OF RHODESIAN PARTY BAN 'MEANINGLESS'

LD070442Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--One of the coleaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front [PF], Ndugu Robert Mugabe, has described as meaningless the recent decision by the Rhodesian regime to lift the ban on political parties.

He told newsmen at Dar es Salaam airport that this step is meaningless since the nationalists themselves had lifted the ban on ZANU and ZAPU, which jointly form the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Ndugu Mugabe said that all this time they had been waging a struggle in Rhodesia without the consent of the rebel regime.

On the all-party meeting on the Rhodesian crisis, Ndugu Mugabe said the Patriotic Front has agreed to take part in such a meeting. However, he warned, that the PF would attend such a meeting not for talks with rebel Ian Smith or with leaders living in Rhodesia but with Britain, under whose jurisdiction the colony legally falls.

UGANDA

AMIN ANNOUNCES ARREST OF HIGH-RANKING POLICE OFFICERS

LD072242Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Life President Amin has announced that the former director of training and operations in the police, Mr Ali Towili, and some other high-ranking officers in the Uganda police and prisons have been arrested, pending investigations into their activities. The president announced this when he was addressing elders, chiefs, government and security officers, representative of traders and managers of industries from all Busoga province in Junja.

Field Marshal Amin stressed the need for everybody to be law-abiding and reiterated that nobody is above the law. He emphasized that even if it is a minister or senior army officers, if they conduct themselves contrary to the law of the land, they would be dealt with accordingly. He gave the example of Colonel Khamis Safi and Lieutenant Colonel Galla, who have been dismissed because of violating the rules and the regulations of the armed forces. He said that the two officers played a very big part in the military takeover in 1971.

AMIN APPOINTS MINISTERS, PROMOTES OFFICERS

LD082030Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has, on the advice of the Defense Council, which met today at Cape Town View, made the following promotions and appointments: Lieutenant Colonel Marijan, who has hitherto been commanding officer, Simba mechanised specialist reconnaissance regiment, has been appointed minister for aviation and communication. A new commanding officer for the regiment will be appointed later.

The acting army chief of staff, Brigadier Gwon, is promoted to major general; the secretary for defense, Brigadier Mondo, to major general; the commander of the Uganda marines, Colonel Taban to brigadier and the brigade commander of the Western Command, Colonel (Yukam Idipaye) to brigadier; Major Farouk of the State Reserach Bureau has been promoted to lieutenant colonel and Major Akiki of Malire specialist reconnaissance regiment has been promoted to lieutenant colonel and appointed commanding officer of the suicide mechanized specialist reconnaissance regiment, Masaka.

The appointments and promotions take immediate effect.

Dr Amin also announced that from today the Vice President Gen Mustafa Adrisi, no longer holds the portfolio of internal affairs. He will only be vice president and minister of defense. The minister of internal affairs will be appointed later and in the meantime the ministry would be administered by the permanent secretary.

Life President Amin told the members of the Defense Council of a report he had received from officers who have come from Cairo that the vice presidents' condition is improving. His nose was not broken but that of his driver was broken.

During the meeting, Field Marshal Amin observed that with the reorganization currently going on, the Uganda armed forces are stronger than ever before.

He pointed out that he had given everybody in the Defense Council [few words indistinct] (?and) mentioned in particular that the acting army chief of staff major General Gowon has the power to command, discipline and administer.

The president made it abundantly clear that Maj Gen Isaac Lumago's assignment is to go around the mechanized battalions checking on military equipment and [few words indistinct] since 1971 and to find out which spares are needed.

The president warned that any officer spreading rumors would be dealt with according to the law of the land even if he is the president's brother.

The Defense Council noted with concern that there is a jazz band in Kampala calling themselves the Ruwenzori Revolutionary Jazz Band. The Defense Council said this particular band should not call themselves Revolutionary Jazz Band [rest of sentence indistinct].

AMIN RECEIVES SUDANESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD082025Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The visiting Sudanese Army chief of staff, General Muhammad Uthman Hashim, has paid a courtesy call on Life President Amin at Cape Town Villa. General Hashim expressed his gratitude for the warm reception accorded to him in Uganda. He said that he will inform his government of his discussions and fight rumors about Uganda since he has visited the country and knows the truth about it. "Life President Amin welcomed him to Uganda and assured him that he is among his brothers and sisters. Dr Amin stressed the importance of cooperation between the Sudanese and Ugandan armed forces to 'insure the security of the people of both countries'. He said if there is any problem with the security nature in the Sudan, he, as the supreme commander of the Uganda armed forces, would tell the officers and men of the Uganda armed forces to (?be concerned)."

"Field Marshall Amin said that Uganda and the Sudan should cooperate in the military field so that in case of any infiltration by criminals (?in any) of the two countries, the armed forces of the two nations should join hands to combat them and insure stability and peace. He assured the Sudanese chief of staff that he would never allow anybody to wage malicious propaganda against the Sudan from Uganda, that he will not tolerate anybody in Uganda be he a Sudanese or any other foreigner who poses to be a threat to the security of the Sudan."

BURUNDI

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA081250Y Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] Bujumbura, May 8 (AFP)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived here today for a four-day official visit to Burundi. He was greeted at the airport here by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

CAMEROON

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BOUTEFLIKA ARRIVES IN YAOUNDE

PA051418Y Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, May 5 (AFP)--Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika arrived here yesterday with a message from President Houari Boumediene for Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Mr Bouteflika and the president discussed events in the Horn of Africa, Chad and Western Sahara, sources said.

CHAD

CEASE-FIRE CONTROL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO FROLINAT

PA052027Y Paris AFP in French 1548 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamea, 5 May (AFP)--The office of the military committee in charge of supervising the cease-fire in Chad informed the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) on Friday that it has decided to go to Faya-Largeau in order to install its members in their respective posts.

In a message broadcast to Boukouni Oueddei's movement, the committee indicated that it has received instructions to resume its activities following the contacts which have taken place, with the agreement of FROLINAT, among Sudanese First Vice President Abu al-Gasim Muhammad Ibrahim and the presidents of Libya and Niger.

The military committee has requested that the FROLINAT provide its members with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of their task.

Observers recall that an airplane carrying members of the committee had been "turned back" by the FROLINAT on 29 April upon its arrival in Faya-Largeau. The committee's various teams are scheduled to be assigned to the garrisons of Faya-Largeau, Salal, Arada and Abeche.

PRESS AGENCY ACCUSES LIBYA OF SIDING WITH FROLINAT

PA060253Y Paris AFP in French 1610 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamea, 5 May (AFP)--"What is the real purpose of Libya's mediation in the internal Chadian crisis," the Chadian news agency (ATP) wonders today in an editorial on relations between the two countries.

ATP notes "The mistake of Libya's action because after solemnly committing itself to support the efforts to achieve Chad's national reconciliation, Libya has sided with the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) by continuing to accuse the Chadian Government of being opposed to progress and nationalism."

The agency accuses Libya "of altering the new spirit of mutual understanding which should permit a fraternal discussion of border problems in the context of bilateral cooperation."

After noting that fratricidal fighting has been going on too long, ATP thinks that it is high time to achieve national reconciliation in order to "build a country where there will be no room for tribalism, regionalism or any other separatism which are causes of social injustices."

CONGO

PRESIDENT YHOMBI-OPANGO BEGINS VISIT TO CUBA

For Havana reportage on President Joachim Yhombi-Opango's current visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 9 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

YHOMBI-OPANGO RECEIVES ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD070526Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika is now in the People's Republic of the Congo and has been received by Congolese President Yhombi-Opango, to whom he handed a message from President Boumediene.

ZAIRE

CHILEAN ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVED IN KINSHASA

PY060333Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 5 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 May--Chilean Minister of Economy, Development and Reconstruction Pablo Baraona arrived here on Thursday night for an official 5-day visit to Zaire.

On his arrival, Baraona stated that this trip falls within the framework of agreements scheduled with certain copper-producing African countries.

The Chilean minister pointed out the current parallel between difficulties which Zaire and Chile--producers of copper in large scale--are facing in the economic sector.

BENIN

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR FRG AID

LDO61404Y Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Cotonou--The decision of the Benin People's Republic in favor of Marxism-Leninism does not mean that Benin has become the satellite of any big power. This was stressed by President Kerekou in a talk with the minister of state in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, in Cotonou today.

Benin is "not remote-controlled," Kerekou said. Despite the fact that the two countries are in different ideological camps Benin highly appreciates the FRG because of its unselfish development aid. In this context, Kerekou paid tribute to Bonn's assistance in the development of Benin's broadcasting system which has rendered valuable service in teaching the rural population.

Concerning Benin's foreign policy, Lieutenant Colonel Kerekou explained that it is embedded in the general attitude of the OAU. Mrs Hamm-Bruecher stressed the importance of a peaceful solution of the Namibia problem. Kerekou replied that the compromise plan of the five Western members of the Security Council would be carefully examined but the final decisions about its acceptance or rejection rests with SWAPO.

GHANA

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA CLOSED DOWN

LDO61440Y Accra GNA in English 1220 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Legon, May 6, GNA--The University of Ghana, the country's premier university situated outside the capital has been closed down and the students ordered to go home by today.

A statement by the university said it had not been possible to carry on normal teaching since January this year and efforts by the university authorities to return the situation to normalcy have been unsuccessful.

The statement said arrangements for the work of the present session which would have ended in July with final examinations would be announced later.

Academic work at the university was first disrupted on January 13 when students organized a demonstration against the government. Police intervened arresting a number of students while the students captured a policeman on guard duty at a bank premises on the campus.

NIGERIA

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE UNIVERSITY UNREST

LD090952Y Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] A three-member commission to investigate the recent crisis in Nigerian universities has been inaugurated in Lagos. It is headed by Mr Justice (Ihman Muhammad) of the Sokoto High Court. The panel, which has (6) months to complete [words indistinct] will take into account the remote and immediate causes of the violence.

SENEGAL

ITALIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS SENEGAL OPPOSITION LEADERS

LD051455Y Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 27 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Alfredo Venturi report written on returning from Senegal: "Senghor's Adversaries Speak"]

[Text] I would like to escape from the memory of the past," Mamadou Dia says. The memory is 15 years old and Dia spent 13 of those 15 years in prison. The charge was treason and the sentence life imprisonment, interrupted exactly a year ago by the amnesty decided on by President Senghor at the height of his reintroduction of pluralism. What happened in December 1962, what led up to the arrest of Senghor's then-prime minister? Mamadou Dia limits himself to mentioning "fundamental political divergences" and announces the forthcoming publication of his memoirs "on what we call my coup d'etat."

A few weeks ago Dia was very slightly more talkative with a German journalist: He talked to him about a parliamentary motion of censure which was in fact a "revolt against the party," about his decision to address the upper echelons of the party itself and about Senghor's mobilization of paratroopers without consulting Dia, then prime minister and minister of defense.

"Let us talk about the present," the former Senegalese premier continues. Today Mamadou Dia is the head of a political opposition group which addresses the country once a month from the columns of the magazine ANDE SOPI. Dia's opposition does not lie within the framework of the "guided multipartisanism" of the recent constitutional reform.

Therefore it is not a legalized form of opposition, but it is not clandestine, however, as is shown by the regular appearance of this paper, which describes Senghor's Socialist Party as "antinational, antidemocratic and antipeople," Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party as a mere "appendage of the Socialist Party," and even Majhmout Diop's African Party of Independence as "a creation of the government." Here is its general assessment of Senghor's experiment: "This is in no way democracy; it is a mystification designed to mislead foreign opinion."

The 13 years' imprisonment have apparently not affected Mamadou Dia's polemical vigor. "How can one describe the arbitrary establishment of three modes of thought, thus debasing the wealth of political debate to a triangular pattern, as democratic?" And what is there to be said about the fact that the head of state is also secretary general of the governing party? And the elections? They were "organized and controlled" by Senghor's party and the result was already decided before the voting took place, to the extent that the so-called opposition would obtain some 20 seats (and indeed it has 18).

"You see," the former prime minister says, with a flash of irony, "here in our country the opinion polls are very accurate..." But then he immediately becomes serious again: "We are in the land of limited freedoms."

What, then, does the ANDE SOPI group propose? Its internal heterogeneity (it includes Marxists such as Maguette Thian, head of the teachers' union, and self-management socialists such as Mamadou Dia who is close to the sector of the African Party of Independence which did not follow Majhmout Diop into the "electoral trap") permits it to take a negotiatory view of Senegal's political problems. "A rejection front for change and for the reestablishment of real democracy in Senegal must be formed," Dia says. The former prime minister stresses the significance of the name ANDE SOPI: In Wolof it means "uniting for change."

From the tolerated opposition to the legal opposition. Here is Majhmout Diop in his small office next to his drugstore in an elegant part of the capital. He is a Marxist scholar and has a stormy past as a militant and many years of exile behind him. His African Party of Independence, or rather the part of it which accepted Senghor's electoral rules along with him, gained no seats in the National Assembly.

And yet, Diop says, smiling at the paradox, "we won the elections." Indeed, he explains, we knew from the outset and said that some of the electoral practices linked to the colonial experience would have falsified the result completely and what we proposed was simply our representation among the masses as Marxists. What is the plan for the next few years? "To continue the struggle for Senegal's independence, because this is not independence." To prepare for a "truly democratic" post-Senghor period: 18 years of government are a lot in Africa.

Despite this observation, Diop seems resigned to things taking a long time: "Of course, Senghor could last for many more years." But many things could happen: "If democracy does not triumph, disorderly or violent forms of action might break out." As for Dia, "there is nothing specific in his proposals for unity." Finally a sociological point: What Senegal lacks, the Marxist scholar says, is a national bourgeoisie truly interested in the nation's independence. The ruling class is in fact a bureaucratic bourgeoisie, equally represented by Senghor's Socialist Party and Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party.

Here is Abdoulaye Wade, Senghor's opponent in the recent presidential elections and the leader of the party which brought an opposition group to the National Assembly, following the 26 February elections. Wade is a lawyer and economist and was dean of the law faculty at Dakar University. His political adversaries have ridiculed his very shiny pate--a characteristic which he shares with the other legal oppositionist, Majhmout Diop: "How could someone without a hair on his head bear the weight of Senegal on his shoulders?" Wade is determined that "the 26 February results do not in any way reflect the balance of forces in the country." The lawyer issues a tough indictment: first, the irregularities and second, injustice.

The irregularities consist of pressure on the voters from the prefects, under-prefects and regional governors; corruption and purchasing of votes: "the use of money falsified any political fair play." Wade appealed to the high court, but the court rejected his appeal and ratified the elections. As for the injustices even when the law was respected, it was a "wicked law" ["legge scellerata"]: Does the electoral code not establish--in conflict with the constitution--that secret voting is optional? The result is that the voters who want the privacy of the voting booth are thus revealing their intention to vote "against" and not everyone is brave enough to do so. Furthermore, the chairman of the polling station can expel anyone he wants to and "our representatives were expelled en masse."

Nevertheless, Wade's party does have a parliamentary group. How does it intend to use it? The lawyer implicitly denies the intention to carry out systematic opposition attributed to him: "we will closely supervise the government's activity and combat any political moves contrary to our policy," which is a labor policy.

"We have accepted the liberal label because it was the only one available and in any case we are liberal insofar as we advocate unlimited freedom." Of course, Wade says, we are not economic interventionists, like Senghor's Socialist Party, and neither are we communists: There is therefore a clear difference from the other two legal parties. With regard to the government's economic policy, "wastage is not socialism." Constitutional reform: "All politically significant movements must be legalized and this includes Shaykh Anta Diop's Democratic National Bloc." An indictment against Senghor: "For him, politics is like a game, with one party here and another there; now he wants to legalize a right-wing group, Boubacar Gueye's Senegalese Republican Movement: How can an opposition party be to the right of the government?"

Acquainted, therefore, with the polemical discontent of his adversaries, we go to President Senghor's office. His opponents call him a monarch-president, referring to the fact that he has designated the current prime minister Abdou Diouf as his successor, and maybe also bearing in mind that the spirit of this "extended democracy" is somewhat similar to Louis XVIII's constitutional charter. The delicate poet of negro culture can be harsh with his opponents, as when he describes the Democratic National Bloc members as "insignificant intellectuals."

"Senegalese democracy is real," the president says. In answer to a question concerning the independence of the judiciary, he cites the 64 percent of cases in which the Supreme court has annulled the government's acts. "If the court did not accept Wade's appeal over the elections, it means that it was unfounded." With regard to the limitations of the constitutional reform, he says: "Democracy is difficult; a limited but real multiparty system is better than a wild form of pluripartisanism."

We must not, Senghor says, lose the sense of proportion which is typical of African culture. He points to the antique West African sculptures which decorate his office: "That, you see, is our sense of proportion."

UPPER VOLTA

PRESIDENT ON PLANS FOR RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

LD081501Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Gilbert Comte undated Ouagadougou interview with President Sangoule Lamizana of Upper Volta: "We Believe Conditions for a Successful Civilian Regime Now Exist"]

[Text] [Question] Why have you decided to restore a civilian regime 12 years after the army seized power?

[Answer] Unlike other countries ruled by a military government the principle of legitimacy was not, in fact, violated in Upper Volta. In 1966, I was not elevated to power as a result of a plot or putsch. Demonstrations in cities led to the fall of the previous regime. The people asked us to accept a very burdensome inheritance. The army did not replace a failing government on its own initiative. It filled a void unwillingly. This is why it has never experienced the kind of morbid suspicion and bad conscience vis-a-vis civilians noticeable in some other countries. They themselves handed power over to us, entrusting us with the task of restoring public finances and state credit. Therefore, we believe that the time has now come when we should hand power back to them, since these two tasks have been achieved. In other words, we received a deposit. We are giving it back after having accomplished our task. What could be more natural?

[Question] In many African states the military seized power because the civilian institutions were not strong enough to resist them. Do you feel that by restoring power to civilians you will also provide them with the means for preserving it in the face of the army?

[Answer] The army has very effective means for imposing its will. The other state sectors have no similar resources at their disposal. However, in Upper Volta the army is seen as part of the people and has no intention of using its weapons against the rest of the population. In fact, it has never used them. Whenever possible we have coopted civilian ministers of various political persuasions with a view to managing public affairs. Under my leadership, the military have invited them to share power with them not merely to use them as straw men. In fact, they have appointed civilians to important posts.

This attitude is a result of the fact that at no time did the Upper Volta army intend to take over the state itself. Having said this, it is now up to the civilians to prove themselves and vindicate their actions. We are on the point of handing over to them a better situation than the situation with which we were confronted. Provided they duly take advantage of this, the people's support will protect them from any adventures. You know, no military intervention ever takes place unless civilian power fails.

[Question] Since President Yameogo's downfall in 1966, you have exercised supreme power. What has this experience done for you as a man and what have you learned from it?

[Answer] Power means loneliness and responsibility. It is difficult, very difficult, to impose yourself on your fellow-men as someone unchallengeable and unchallenged. Whenever any minister makes an error, the blame for this error falls mainly on the head of state to whom he owes his position. I do know something about this: The head of state's instructions encounter many obstacles and suffer from unexpected distortions when they are being passed on. It is necessary to persevere. The exercise of power has taught me again the importance of perseverance.

[Question] In recent years, you have appointed some civilians to positions of power. The results of this have not been very encouraging. Why do you persist?

[Answer] The army feels bound by the promises it gave in 1966. No decision adopted since then can be explained in other terms. In 1970 we gave the country a constitution, an assembly, a government and a prime minister. Conflicts arose within the government party itself. I believe that all concerned have now learned from this unfortunate experience. At least I hope so. Personally, I believe that this was an incidental mishap. We are trying a second experiment in civilian government because we believe that the situation is favorable. Before making a decision I asked for the advice of all civilian, religious and traditional authorities, of all the people whose views count. It seems to me that conditions for success have been established. Therefore, we are again taking a chance. After all, human history has never developed harmoniously, without any knocks and jolts. Some most painful contradictions have marked the history of big modern countries. Why should we be deprived of the right of making mistakes?

[Question] Unlike most other African countries, Upper Volta has indulged in the luxury of a relatively liberal political life. Have you never been tempted by the idea of establishing, as so many of your colleagues have done, a kind of personal autocracy supported by a single party?

[Answer] Such an idea has never entered my head and I have never wanted this kind of thing. In any case, it would not be easy to impose such a regime on our Savanna people. They are proud. At one time I did consider establishing, not a single party, but a framework for joint expression with help from the traditional parties. But the implementation of this plan encountered too much resistance. Reluctantly, I had to give up the idea. Perhaps because of my military origins I can see no conflict between the concepts of authority and fraternity. The officer is powerful only among his men.

ANGOLA

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA

LD081125Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stopped in Luanda early today on its way for an official visit to Zambia. Arriving on the same aircraft was a government delegation led by Comrade Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who will attend the Soviet-Angolan intergovernment joint commission for economic, technical, scientific and trade cooperation due to meet in this country.

These officials were met at Belas International Airport by Comrade Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the party Politburo, and by Adolfo (Msikaulungu) of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A new Soviet ambassador to our country also arrived on the same aircraft.

RHODESIA

UANC SAYS MAJORITY RULE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

LD051344Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The United African National Council [UANC] has rejected suggestions that the majority rule election might not be staged by December 31st. In a statement issued last night, the information and publicity secretary, Mr Mukome, said that the UANC has suggested a timetable for the elections. He called for the country's new constitution to be ready by the end of May, followed by an act of parliament to legalize it in June. Delimitation of constituencies should also start in the same month. From July to October the registration of voters should be completed and November will see the intensification of the election campaign, with the actual election date set for the first week of December.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG EXPLAINS S. AFRICAN INCURSION INTO ANGOLA

LD081218Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Statement commentary]

[Excerpts] The most significant deduction to be drawn from South Africa's limited military operation against SWAPO terrorists in Angola is that it was fully justified, and should, therefore, have no effect on current negotiations to find a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa. As the South African minister of defense, Mr P.W. Botha has explained, the action was taken as a result of the ominous buildup of SWAPO forces in southern Angola.

Although South African forces had to enter Angola in this limited action, the operation was directed strictly at terrorists and terrorist bases of SWAPO. Strict precautions were taken to ensure that Angolan troops and members of the local populace were not involved.

However, as pointed out by the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, in Windhoek, if the Angolan Government insisted on harboring terrorists, allowing them to use Angola as a springboard for aggression against the people of South-West Africa, then it too would have to bear the consequences.

As far as the Western initiative on South-West Africa is concerned, South Africa's action in Angola should have no effect whatsoever. Mr Botha has already pointed out that South Africa will continue her efforts towards a peaceful solution. And, as Mr Mudge says, South Africa's action should not harm the Western initiative, since SWAPO's acts of terrorism have not had any such effect either.

SWAPO DOCUMENTS FOUND DURING ANGOLAN RAID

LD081616Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1030 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Windhoek--A message congratulating the gallant fighters of PLAN (the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) on the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Herero and other "achievements" was among documents found by South African security forces in the destruction of terrorist bases in Angola and [as received] Thursday, Maj Gen Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding the South-West African Command of the defense force said here on Saturday.

These documents, found at the supreme command headquarters of PLAN (the military wing of SWAPO), condemned "Moscow" and at another important operational base, codenamed "Vietnam" by PLAN, were shown to journalists at a press conference.

Other documents found related to the assassination of the former Owambo minister of health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, the hijacking of a bus in Owambo and other activities of PLAN.

The document relating to the assassination of Chief Kapuuo was dated April 19, this year, and it was addressed to regional commander of PLAN, regional staff and "fellow combatants of PLAN."

It is headed "message of congratulations" and sets out certain "achievements" by PLAN soldiers. It was signed by Dimo Hamaambo, the PLAN commander of the armed forces.

A rubber stamp of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia appears under their [as received] signature.

In the document, the commander-in-chief said it was "too early for any objective pre-conclusion on what the outcome of our military efforts will be this year (1978)."

But he also made it clear that the message of congratulation should not have a "tranquilising effect" on PLAN soldiers but inspire them to further action.

"Yet our immense achievements thus far and so early in the year cry out for nothing less but our heartfelt congratulations," the message said.

"What you have done for our mighty party, SWAPO, the oppressed majority of Namibia and the cause for mankind's liberation thus far is really great," it said.

"Apart from capturing a Boer (white) on the battlefield, you preformed the wonder of killing puppet Shiyagaya while walled by a gang of security men," Commander Hammambo said.

"Apart from making it possible for our friend to tread and carry granules of our lovely soil of Namibia to their own country thousands of kilometers away, you performed the miracle of eliminating the most prominent puppet of imperialism in Namibia, Clemens Kapuuo," the PLAN document said.

It mentioned that Chief Kapuuo had not only been successfully eliminated but added that this had happened right in the capital of South-West Africa/Namibia, Windhoek.

The document said Chief Kapuuo had been earmarked as the president of South-West Africa/Namibia and his assassination in the capital had symbolised his replacement "by a better man, the president of SWAPO."

The South African Government and the world of imperialism were at a loss and it faced nothing less than the "victory of Namibians led by SWAPO and defended by PLAN," the commander said in his message.

"Every jope [as received] will be buried today in the same grave where the puppet carcass of Kapuuo will be buried," he said. Commander Hammaambo said the killing of Chief Kapuuo and Mr Shiyagaya would mean a "psychological catastrophe" for the "puppets" of the Turnhalle circus.

He pointed out that Mr Shiyagaya and Chief Kapuuo had been killed about 800 km apart.

"This made every inch of Namibia a danger zone for puppets," he said.

Among the documents was a report on the death of Mr Shiyagaya and plans to assassinate Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) Chief Kapuuo and (?Faster) Cornelius Ndjoba, chief minister of Owambo.

They were to have been eliminated during a series of DTA meetings held in Owambo in February this year.

Two men had been assigned to the mission, one of whom had been killed by Owambo home guards, and the other had escaped, the report said.

It said the DTA leadership had been closely watched during each of the meetings in Owambo, but for quite good reasons they had decided to kill only Mr Shiyagaya at that stage.

In other documents captured in an Angolan base, a detailed report of the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo was set out. This was not released to newsmen, pending police investigations into the killing. Other documents found in the security forces strike into Angola were:

A report on a meeting with a "USSR general" last year.

Plans for the transportation of 130 men from Angola for training in the Ukraine, Russia.

Logistical reports.

Lists of casualties inflicted on PLAN by security forces.

Minutes of a meeting on a visit to the "Moscow" base by Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO.

Mention of a visit to the Moscow base by Mr Daniel Tjongarere, deputy chairman of SWAPO in South-West Africa/Namibia and "Comrade Witbooi," on March 3 this year while Mr Nujoma was there, and duties and responsibilities of political commissars in Angola.

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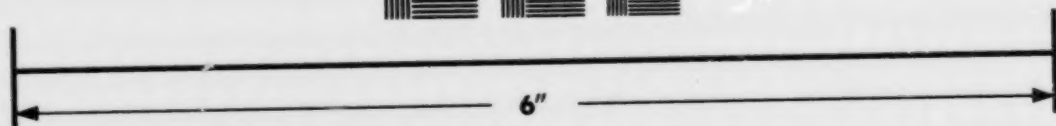
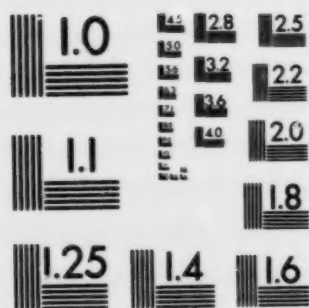
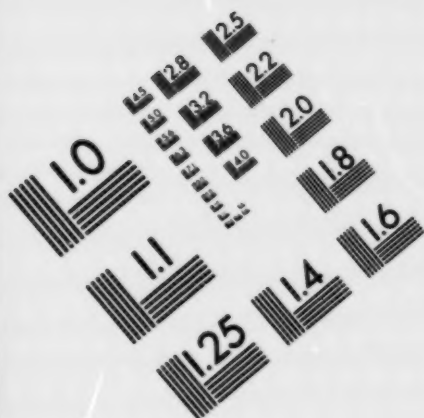
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